pital is divided into two wings, each of which is capable of containing, with comfort, two hundred persons. In the male department, on Saturday, there were fewer patients than can conveniently be accommodated. In the west wing, which is occupied by women, there were two hundred and fifty-one. The resident physician, in the left army court, gates that

the west wing, which is occupied by women, there were two hundred and fifty-one. The resident physician, in his last annual report, states that:

"A wing to the female department is strongly called for. Frequently there have been as many as fitty patients in the house more than we have had accommodations for. This condition of things still continues, and is each month becoming more aggravated."

In the First Ward, there were twenty-nine patients in interest had.

in the First seeds.

The Penitentiary is under the charge of a Warden (Mr. Keen) assisted by twenty-nine subordinate officers. It is controlled by the Ten Governors. It is divided into two wings. The north wing is devoted to the male,

the south to the female prisoners.

The north wing contains 256 cells in four corridors.

There ought to be at least 500! The cells are 6 feet There ought to be at least 300! The cells are 6 feet 10 inches long, 3 feet 85 inches wide, and 6 feet 10 inches in hight-too small for one person. Yet, during three months of last winter, 150 prisoners were confined in 75 of these cells; each of which contains an iron frame two feet and a half wide, with a canvas bottom as a bed. The Warden states that "when this has tom as a bed. The Warden states that "when this now
"to serve for two occupants, they are compelled to lie
"with heads at the opposite ends of the frame, thus
"bringing the feet of one directly in the face of the
"other. Will any one, accustomed to the ordinary con"veniences and decencies of life, wonder that sometimes
"night is made hideous by the yells and fightings of men
"the stream of the state of the stream of the state of thus situated ? For it must not be overlooked that be-"sides the natural repulsiveness o such a condition,
"even with the choice of our bed fellow, here it is im"possible to make selections. The most lostboome may
"be placed perchance by the side of the most brutal; a
"struggle ensues, and sometimes blood flows. The Warden net heattened in the second of the struggle ensues, and sometimes blood flows. The War-den may be attracted to the scene of contest, as I have frequently been, but how is he to discriminate between "the guilty and the innocent?" The cells are cleaned out once a day. Palls are substituted for the pipes out once a day. Pails are substituted for the power which carry off the night soil, poison the atmosphere which carry off the night soil, poison the atmosphere and enable prisoners to talk with each other in the Prisoner state.

one of this City.

The south wing has 240 cells, of which 35 are at pres ent occupied by men, whose corrupt conversations, licentious songs and blasphemous language the females are compelled to listen to every evening. The north wing is so crowded, and the female department is so inade-quate to the demands upon it, that the Warden is often compelled to incarcerate thirty or forty during the night

in the rooms of his own house.

The vast majority of the women are charged with drunkenness and prostitution. They wear blue cotton garments. Criminals are dressed in striped cotton

All the prisoners eat thrice a day -at 7.15 A. M., at All the prisoners eat thrice a day -a: 7.15 A. M., at noon, and at 54 F. M. They rise at 5 o'clock, have an hour's rest at noon, and after supper are marched round the island or otherwise permitted to amuse themselves in the open air until dark, when they are shut up for the night in their cells.

There is divine service thrice each Sunday and twice

There is divine service thrice each Sanday and twee a week by Presbyte rian. Episcopal and Roman Catholic clergymen, who very frequently visit the prisoners. Of the male prisoners, 3 are employed as blacksmiths, 6 as carpenters, 6 as shoemakers, as masons and as tailors, 6. The remainder are quarrying stone, making roads, and building a sea wall around the island. All work in the corn size.

ne of these men have been there as often as thirty different times! The law allows the magistrate to im-prison a thief who has been twice convicted, for from five weeks to two years. Yet the city of the convicted of the convic five weeks to two years. Yet these incorrigible scoundress are seldom sentenced for longer than a couple of months The prisoners are of all ages. There are beardless boys and hoary headed men here. Although we remained for several hours on the Island, we were able to conterse with very few of the prisoners. But the informa-tion, which we extracted from a "Mulberry st. boy," is too important to be omitted. He was an orphan systeen years of age, and had lost both of his parents before at-taining his tenth year. Of course, he had learned no trade. We asked him:

What do the 'Mulberry st boys' do after they get their supper?"

Do the Mulberry-st. boys of your age ever drink !"

Where do they buy it ?" "Oh, at the Dutchmen's stores." (Corner groceries

and greggeries.)
"Do you drink whenever you have money?"
"No: only when I feel like drinking."
"Do you ever read?"

Yes, sometimes.

What kind of books do you like best ? Sea stories. I should like to be a sailor."
What kind of books do the Mulberry-st, boys gen-

erally like to read?" Novels about thieves and highwaymen

What play do the Mulberry-st. boys like best ! "Jack Sheppard."
"Would they like to be men like Jack Sheppard!

Yes, sur! I guess they would."
Would you like to have been a Jack!"

"I would, before I came here."
We then asked him if a large gymoastic school, to

which reading rooms were attached, was built in Mul-berry st., whether the boys would attend it ! He said a great many wouldn't care about reading, but would go to

uire physical dexterity.

By another person—a man of 25—we were informed that there were very great bumbers of Sacppard worship-pers in the Bowery and adjoining region. The novel is smuggled into the Penitentiary, and is read in spite of all the vigilance of the Warden. During the last win-ter, the despicable drama, of which Jack is the hero. ter, the despicable drama, or which Jack is the hero, was produced several times at each of our piebeian theaters. On every evening the pit was well fitled. It is a play of so little literary merit that it would never be repeated if the character of Jack was not always personated by a woman. That maures its success, for it pleases the young b'hoys to see their favorite actress sustaining the part of their favorite highwayman, and to look at a woman in male attire chucking another be neath the chin. In Manchester, and, we believe, in other English cities, the authorities found that this play produced so many pickpockets that they prohibited its production on the stage. If the reader doubts that it is production on the stage. If the reaser doubts that it is equally demoralizing here, let him enter the pit of any of our plebeian theaters on its next production, and look at the eyes and listen to the remarks of the youths, and he will speedily be convinced of the fallacy of his supposition. The eagerness with which the boys congregated about the building ask for checks, is another proof of play's popularity, and of the carelessness of the lthy to provide the poor, not with a primary education. wealthy to provide the poor, not with a primary education, but with the means of gratifying a taste for reading when formed, and to furnish those who prefer physical

to mental exertion with a proper place of amusement
—In another article we shall continue our description
of the Penitentiary; give an account of the Female Department: impart very important information which we gained from prisoners of both sexes; and enumerate the reforms which are required to render it a blessing, and not (as it is at present) a curse to the community.

When we inform the reader that, in the opinion of the
Warden, \$50,000 are absolutely necessary to render the Penitentiary alone a proper place of imprisonment, he will surmise that the reforms needed are neither few

were unimportant.

We think we cannot find a better peroration for this article than the following extract from Mr. Keen's last report to the Ten Governors. He informed us that for the evils complained of no remedy has yet been pro-

"The description of an ordinary night scane in this prison would be but a recital of lead songs and robid petts, interperned with southing and dighting. During a portion of the year, a night watch has been allowed, when comparative quiet was secured; but as the Ward-in wis directed to discontinue the services of the guard, it is now impossible to enforce silence or anything like order. As it is necessary that there should be some one in the corridor, to answer the calls of those attacked with another directs as these of dissolute itses are liable to be, two immices of the Institution—females—are employed in this service. Having the range of the prison—though indeed, with sit access to the cells—it may be imagined how far pradictly and improving both to themselves and to the other prisoneers, must be their necturnal visits at the graved cell doors and how convenient must be such discongers for

RUSSIA AS IT IS.

VIII. THE BOURGEOISIE.

Members of the merchant class, on whom the Government has conferred the honorary title of Commercial or Manufacturing Conneillors, if they have never suffered any criminal indictment, and never failed in business, can themselves, as can their widows, rise into the class of bereditary respectable citizens. So can merchants, who have belonged uninterruptedly for ten years to the first. and for twenty to the second guild. Any one who has obtained the diploma of Doctor or of Master from any of the Russian Universities, can petition the Government to be included in the class of hereditary respectable c tizens; artists and special pupils of the Academy of Art, have also this right on presenting their diploma of

membership. Foreigners living in Russia, if they are savans, artists, merchants, or owners of extensive manufacturing establishments, if they become Russian subjects and have already belonged for ten years to the class of personal respectable citizens, have the right to petition for admission into the hereditary class of the ome title. The rights and privileges of respectable citizens consist in liberating them from the capitation tax. poducschaof, from the recruitement, from corporal publishment by either civil or military judgment: from saving their heads shaved during arrest and pending trial. All the rest of the bourgeoisie, in criminal as well as in police affairs, are subject to personal punishment, inflicted by rode, pathi, or the cat of nine tails, plessia

Below the bourgeoisie with all the above an nersted subdivisions and various special corporations, from that of the merchants down to that of the workmen, there exists a still inferior class called that of the suburban inhabitants, not separately incorporated, but adminis tered by the boards of the city to which they belong. It is composed principally of agriculturists or day labor ers, who thus form the last link between the bourgeonce and the peasants. All other persons living in any city by special permission and devoted to trade, or artisansalled simply inhabitants or citizens, sytel, oby watel, from bywat to frequent. This is a contensed outline of the legal and social posi-

tion of the Russian bourgeoiste. In surveying the whole some more minute and less interesting details have been omitted. Being a distinct body, the bourgeoiste form their own boards or committees of internal administra-tion. But these committees are under the direction of the Government, exercised by the Governor of the County, by the Chief of Police, who is generally a resigned molitary officer, and in judicial affairs, by the Government Attorney and his assistants, striaptschi. The Recorder of the triennial meetings is elective. By the nature of the above enumerated divisions, into which the inhabitants of every municipal community are cut up, and as a result of the existing numerous classes the minute definitions of the position and of ights of each-from all this arises the obligation to keep up a kind of precise heraldic record for each spe corporation, may, even for each family; and such a corder, called starost or elder, is elected by the commu-The inhabitants of the larger cities elect for internal acministration of justice, a kind of arbiter, as well as judges in each ward; likewise a board for directing and distributing the quarters for garrisoned or transien soldiers. In such cities there are architectural boards, elected for directing the construction of new rai boards, elected for arrecting the electron of action of the boards; guardians and superintendents of public manicipal buildings, as well as of private ones. Further, there are members and directors of the establishments of public creoit and of baoks, where they exist. Thus, for example, in Petersburg, there being a special conmercial back issuing bils, its operations are directed by a special board elected by the merchant class, but pre-sided over by a nominee of the Covernment. In Jurge connected cities, special commercial tribunals ar-wise elected, as are the members of the board of brokers, notaries public, auctioneers, assayers and in Petersburg, a committee to direct and watch over the public Exchange; there is, however, not much jobeling as foreign stocks are probibled from being quoted, and the domestic ones are not so numerous and fluctuating as to attract and stir up the gambling passion. The operations on the Exchange are for the est part, purely commercial. In all these general as well as special elections, nobles

owning houses in cities, which they generally do, but not inscribed in the guilds, can participate only by middling the formainty of entering one of the guilds, and then they can be elected to any office within the range or the bourgeoisie. But no public functionaries of the government, even if the owners of houses, can be elected to any numberial effice. In this sort of official contact with the noblese the bourgeoise maintains its ground rather proudly and bangerily. As the class or crizens are admitted to enjoy any right or privilege of the are not admitted to enjoy any right or privilege of the nobility, and cannot meet the nobility any where on equabooting, they do not feel at all henored, as do generally the hourgeoise of other countries, by this participation of the nobles in the special rights reserved to the burghers. Accordingly, though a nobleman may have the right to be elected to a municipal office, he is pretty sure to fail in his attempt. Such things have een tried, and almost always unsuccessfully. been tried, and almost aways unsuccessfully. Even in St. Petersburg, under the immediate pressure of the supreme Government, may, even under that of the personal interference of the Emperor, exerted to secure the election to the Municipal Board of a Naryschkine, one of the grandees of Russia, and a distant relation of the Imperial family—as the mother of Peter the Grea-was a Naryschkine—the bourgeoisie resisted, all answer g directly in the face of the sovereign, "that as the nobility did not admit them, they would not admit the

In all these internal elections for jurisdiction and administration, the exclusion from any participation in the general government, or any common action with a superior class, is strictly maintained. The bourgeoisie are surrounded with a fence which they cannot legally pass. In one case only the bourgeoisie partly participate beyond this circumscription, and in an official capacity thus meets the nobility. It is in the artial administration of civil and criminal justice. The irst Judicial Courts are composed, as we have shown, of specially elected municipal magistrates. The second, or Courts of Appeals, are the tribunals in each County, formed from members elected by the nobility. To each of these tribunals the citizenburghers of the city where the tribunal is situated elect one member to the civil and another to the criminal juministration, the exclusion from any participation in the risdiction:

This is the only case where the bourgeoisie reach beand the borders of a close corporation and participate in something legally superior. But not even in this case in something legally superior. But not even in this case are they put on equal ground with the higher class. Each of the tribunals is composed of a president and of three members elected by the nobility—of a vice president and a recorder, named by the Government, both of whom are of course noblemen. To them is added one burgher only, and one free peasant, both of whom have scarcely a voice in the council when the pending suit does not concern any member of their own class. The above succinct sketch of the various shades and subdivisions into which the Russian bourgeoisic are divided, is sufficient to give an idea how complicated, circumscribed and cut up in parcels, how cramped and surrounded with iron bonds, is this numerous and eminent body in the Russian social order. Obstructed in any free movement, heavily chained by

ed in any free movement, heavily chained be laws based on the spirit of caste, they can by n mesns move cawards, but are forced to labor fo. means move cheards, but are toreed to labor for ever in the same arena as in a tread-mill, fettered perpetually to the same spot. If the civizen burgher washes to change his legal domicile, to remove his estab-lishment from one city or region to another, he is obliged lishment from the cay of the control mission, assent, admission—there is nothing like freedom With the exception of a very small number among th whole, who reach the region of special privileges, the vast majority of this class, are by the law of easte, almost absolutely prevented from giving a substantial, mental and intellectual development to their children by a tho-rough education. The impediments thrown in their way extend almost equally to both sexes. Thus woman may be said to be subjected to a mental stupor. The limitations or rather exclusion by the law of the male from the pale of higher culture and attainments so pe around the household heath. In the primary or element, ary common schools beath. In the primary or element, ary common schools, established in large cities, districts towns and smaller boroughs, the teaching is limited to the first rudiments, such as reading, writing, arithmetic. and occasionally to burning incense at the after of Czar ism. In such schools the girls of the burghers can be ism. In such schools the gris of the burghers can be thught. But there is no possibility of any further education, no opening weatever for an onward progress. With the exception of Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and a few other cities, there exists no private boarding schools where young girls can be instructed. Peters-burg. Moscow, and some other places have large establishments, where the daughters of the nobility are brought up and educated, or at leas vartished. These establishments are under the super-intendence of the Empress, and of the great ladies of the Cours. For admission therein, the daughters military and civil officers and their orphans have precedence over others. The great number of the daughters of nobles receive their education at home, by the means of private governesses, who, by the law, are subject to the ministry of public instruction, and are to be lacensed by it. Wealtoy burghers resort sometime to the same expedient for educating their children—but it is as a drep of water in the ocean. The great built have within their reach no resources for becoming educated. They can find around them so temedy for this evil The government bolds all in 18 grasp, and regards it s an axiom, "that the higher branches of education are not only unnecessary but a unisance to this class. Thus for the children of common burghers, bether high schools nor universities are accessible. They are deemed to eternal intellectual depression and ignorance. And even if by receiving elementary instruction, the are, so to say, put in the possession of the keys to th sanctuary, still no kernel, no pure seed, is planted in the youthful mind; no corner stone is laid by thorough mental discipline, and by really beneficial studies. Thus

works, and to a few national poets. The press crushed

as it is, cannot exercise any beneficial stirrulus on the

general spirit. There is no impulsion from within, as there is no attraction exercised from without. No crav-ing for diversified knowledge, or even information, there being no arena in which to display the acquired powers no being no arena in which to display the acquired powers, no congental atmosphere to breathe, to live in A dull, leaden pressure grinds and destroys every intellectual germ. No career opens freely, easily, before the burgher, even it well educated, even if his intellect be well stored with knowledge, science, acquirements. Thus the higher powers of mind, if even laboriously developed by num. a sphere, very soon they become productive only of dis appointment mortification disgust with the existing state of things, and finally they open to him the road to Siberia aione. All these reasons account for the still apparent incifference of the great number of men and women, of fathers and mothers, of the class of the bourgeoide, as to the mental improvements and accomplishments in their children. By the unavoidable influence of caste. and of the governmental legal impediments and restrictions, which are transfused, helplessly for the present into the national manners and notions of every day life the sober judgment becomes altered, perverted, and higher studies are looked on rather as as a heavy burden. and a nuisance in the smooth current of existence by those from among the body of citizens who might be devoted to them. Such persons lose ground on their own special soil, without being able to ascend easily, or pass over to another higher one. Unbappily this apathy is fostered not only by the action of the Government, but very often by the influence of the numerous white and black clergy, or monks and priests-an influence quite prependerating over the burghers. The influence ion of the clergy in Russia shall be considered in

Few, very few at present, can shake off these leaden weights thus heaped upon them; and very few are actuated strengly enough by an inward energy, to deote their time to mental acquisitions.

Thus the so-called self-made men are extraordinary

apparitions in Russia, and very few names break through the gloom and shine in the records of the national litera-ture. Such a name, for example, is now that of Pole-voi, who, being by trade a bookseller in Moscow, devoted his time to studies, to national historical researches. whose result was not quite orthodox concerning Czarism, the privileges of the nobility the appression of the burghers, the establishment and the legality of sertdom. Ande from this, he edited one of the best periodicals in Russia, and shunned not to open its columns to more during spirits, nor, as far as his means allowed, to stand by young, enterprizing and spirited writers. As a literary unan and historian, he was a tacked by more orthodox writers, principally by those of St. Petersburg, influenced by their confact with the ruling power and with the aristocracy. Caution and even silence was adwith the aristocracy. Cathian and even scale as we tried by the police, and finally as a business man he was ruined, by standing nearly alone among his class. Not, however, that the crizes burshers turned against his They only mistrusted his capacity for business, diverted as were his thoughts by higher and different pursuits.

From these facts we ought, however, not to com-From these facts we edge, nowers, as that the Russian bourgelosis are wholly dulled as to the value of mental superiority. Bereaved of the possibility of trading from it any immediate benefit for themselves, they notwithstanding feel and recognize its worth in others. Thus, Professors of Universities—above all if Russians by birth and in genuine Russian cities, such as Microw, Charkoff, Kasan and Kijow-are generally suried with respect, and enjoy great consideration g the citizens, wealthy or poor. There they exert an influence upon the hourzeoisie unequaled by that in any cities of other countries. These Professors might easily make themselves the absolute masters of public chines, as far at least as it concerns the less privileged classes, the burghers, and the people. And this above all is the case in Moscow. The bourgeoisie in Moscow and in the other cities of the interior named above are like wise imbued to a great extent with national pansiavisti deas. All this forms a consulatory indication for the fu-

In any legal action, in the pursuits of business as well as in intellectual pursuits, wherever a burgher turns his path or directs his viewser aspirations, he is swaddled in life. The thorey barrier of privilege bristles in his path, starting fiendishly at him. By every action, by every movement, by every pulse of time, he is rudely reminded of his bun illiating subjection, not only to Czarisen and its article, that thrown as the bourgeoisle are exclusively upon commercial pursuits, they have not even the free, unlimited disposal and enjoyment of the wealth so ac-

CHIHUAHUA.

THE GOLD AND SILVER MINES. The particulars of the following information concern

ing the gold and silver mines of the State of Chihunhus are chiefly taken from a memoir written by a Mexican gentleman well acquainted with the subject. The original paper, which was not intended for publication. dwells a roed deal upon reflections suggested to its auther by the manner in which a Mexican might look upon the facts he had to state, but out of the way if addressed to the public of the United States. These have been omitted. It has been thought proper, moreover, to ar range the material in a different manner, more calculated to convey a clear idea of the subject under a geographical point of view, and remarks on the natural character of the country and the moral one of itsinhabi tants, so far as connected with the subject, have been persons interested in this kind of speculation, to judge f what general difficulties or faccinies they would have to expect, in case they should feel inclined to try their fortune here.

The territory of the State of Chibushua is rich in different metals. Gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc and manganese exist in its mountains in very considerable quantities. Of these, however, only the first two precious metals are of importance in the present estimation of the natural wealth of the country. Industry, till now has made too little progress here to allow the rest to take their respective places in the inventory of its national recources. The following observations will, therefore, treat only of the gold and silver mines. Of these, the latter are by far the more important, some of them having been, at certain periods, among the richest on record in the history of mining.

The silver of the western part of the State, of the mines of the Sierra Madre and its neighborhood, almost always contain a greater or smaller proportion of gold. which usually gives to the marc of the alloy a value of nine and a half to ten dollars, while silver of the common degree of fineness is paid by the mint of the State, at the rate of eight to eight and a balf dollars for I mare or ounces. Under a certain ratio, which is rather high here the separation of gold and silver does not pay. The minu of the State has the monopoly of making this separation. and not only charges too high, but moreover retains the metal delivered to it for that purpose one month, by which an immense amount of interest is lost. This may be estimated from the fact that the poor miner in need of cash, has to pay for it, after the lapse of one month, in builion at a loss of 16 per cent.

We shall now speak first of a few gold mines, then of the silver mines, and finally add some general remarks on the country, in so far as its condition may have an influence on mining enterprise.

Placeres, or deposits of gold sand, are said to exist on the Gila River. There is however no authentic infor-mation in this respect, and the gold of Mulatos as well the Gila River. as of Jesus Maria, the only two places to be mentioned under this head, is extracted, by a real mining process from the rocks in size. Some particular information concerning these two places shall be given here.

Mulates.—This place is situated in the extreme south-western corner of the State, 120 leagues distant from the city of Chihuahua. Its mines were very rich at the time of the Spaniards, but have been abandoned since their expulsion. From time to time, however, some poor people make a living by collecting a small portion of the precious metal. At the present time, by far the greater part of the gold and silver obtained from the mines of this country is gathered and extracted by this kind of mining squatters, who can only make use of the very poorest means of which the art of mining and of very poofest means of which the art of mining and of metallurgy has to dispose. In Mexican impers' terms they are known under the name of gambusiness.

Jesus Maria.—Under the head of silver mines we shall have to speak more extensively of this place. Its gold mines, however, have also, at time, been very rich. The

Misa del Roserto, even lately, has yielded \$19,000 of gold every week. At the present moment it is abanden-ed. In general gold mines are thought less valuable here than silver mines. They are less constant, the stealing of the ore is more easy, and their failure may. in a short time, destroy the capital invested. Jesus Maria.—This famous mining place is a town in

the Sierra Madre, on the head waters of the Islo Mayo, and near the frontier of the State of Sonora. Immense wealth was extracted from the numerous mines in its neighborhood at the time of the Spaniards. Its silver

ores always contain gold in a ratio to make the marc worth 10 dollars. The mine called Santa Ludwigen has been worked since the expulsion of the Spaniards. In the six months from May to October, 1889, it yiel led a net profit of \$400,000, and in the two years 1845, and 46, net profit of \$400,000, and in the two years 1845 and '46, again \$500,000 were cleared by the concern. The chief mine of Jesus Maria, however, which is the Santa Issinana, has never been worked since the time of the former marters of the country. This mine is 300 varas (278 yards) deep, and is now filled with water. According to a reliable calculation. \$200,000 would be necessary to begin working it again, on as large a scale as would correspond to its importance. The ores have proved never ontain less than 3 marcs or 24 ounces of silver, and have even reached 40 marcs or 320 ounces in one which is 300 fts. the marc, by its quantity of gold, worth 10 dollars here, as already mentioned this mine of its water, a steam engine would be this mine of its water, a steam engine wound be necessary, and it may be observed in this respect that there is no want of wood for fuel at Jesus Maris, all the mountains of the Sierra Madre being covered with timber. How profitable the mines of this place could be made, it worked with all the means of advanced art, may be seen from the fact that numerous persons of the "gambusinos," make a living, and other persons who provide them with small funds, seen make money by a minute eart of with small funds, even make money, by a minute par the treasures which they contain. Some gentlemen liv-ing at Jesus Miria, lend money to the miners under the condition of being repaid, after the time of one month in Fet lower than the mint of Chi nahun is paying. One gentleman, investing a capital of 0,000 dollars in this kind of speculation, fully doubled t in one year. And the mint of Chihuahua, paying 16 & it in one year. And the miner receives, pays nevertheless about 20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ et less than the silver is really worth, having besides the advantage of 1 month's interest by retaining the silver alloyed with gold that time for the purpose of

a distance of 12 leagues from Jesus Maria, a very rich mine was discovered some years ago. This is the

Pertenencia. The ores of this place have been found Pertenenca. The ores of this place have been found to contain from 3 upwards to 120 marcs of silver in each carga, or 300 fbs. The average ratio proved to be 8 marcs. For a certain length of time 300 cargas were extracted every week containing 2,400 marcs of silver, corresponding to a value of 24,000 dollars by week. The expenses of mining for that quantity of cres were 630—those of extracting the silver from the ores 3,000—total expenses 3 600 dollars. These, substracted from the

Were it the purpose of these notes to exhaust the sub-ct, a great number of other mines in the neighborhood us Maria might be named. This, however, would not add a corresponding share of interest to our statements, and it is thought more proper to draw the atten-tion of the reader only to the more prominent facts con-cerning the mineral wealth of this country.

Corraditos. This mining place is situated in the northern part of the State, on the Rio de las Casas Grandes, which flowing in a northern direction towards the dio Gila, but not reaching that river, empties into the Laguna de Guzman. The place is distant from the capital of the State about 190 leagues. The silver here, too, is alloyed with a certain proportion of gold, which, how-ever, appears to be smaller than in the ores of Jesus Maria, the mace being worth here but 9½ dollars. Two mines have been worked at Corralitos, of which the one has been bought, some years ago, by the present owner for the sum of 40,000 dollars. At that time it may yield of 1.000 mares every month. The monthly expenses amounted to 4.000 dollars, and a monthly net profit of \$5,500 was obtained in that manner. How it continued since that time, we have not been informed. But the nature of the mine would allow an increase of its produce to four times the amount just mentioned. Some difficulties however exist. Corrantos is one of the places most exposed to the depredations of the Apache Indians, who live in the heighboring menutains. These savages, by stealing horses, males and cattle, and making the road between Corralitos and the capital unsafe in a high de-gree, contribute a good deal to the very high price which early all the necessities of life bear there

South of Jesus Maria is an extensive district of the Sierra Maare, in which hundreds of very rich silver nines are scattered around. It is situated at the head waters of the Rio del Fuerte, a tributary of the Gulf of California. The most prominent place of this district is the town of Butoscargachic (likewise specied Batosc-gachi) where the Gevernment of the State has placed

an assayer's office.

Coming from the capital, the first place of this district is Yuquiro. Here are several rich mines, and metal-

trictis Yaquico. Here are several rich mines, and metallic veins which till now have never been worked. The silver contains a fine proportion of gold. Even of the mines which formerly have been worked, none are at the present moment. Some silver, however, is occasionally collected by the poor people of the place.

Bastosebgachic itself is more in the interior of the Sierra Madre, and very near "tierra cahente," or low but country of Sonora and Sinaloa. Its distance from the City of Chibushua is about 110 leagues. Several hundred mines exist in the neighborhood of the town, and many others as different distances, to that of 20 leagues. Some of them are entirely on the surface, and Some of them are entirely on the surface, and

nany of them entirely untouched.

Of those near the town the following are worked at the present moment: Sangre de Cristo. The ores contain 4½ marcs of silver in the "bullo" of three cargas. that is to say, in 960 lbs. Carmen, very profitable for the easy extraction of the ores, one single cartunan be-ing able to furnish 100 cargas per week, of which every carga gives a net profit of \$2.50. The ores, on an avcontain 15 ounces of sulver in the bulto of 3 carrgas, the expenses being from \$3 to \$8 per but e expenses being from 2 up to 24 mares per At the depth of 70 varas they had reached highest proportion, where the mine Santa Rita pose of drawing off the water, but we cannot tell whether it has been finished or not. Uruapa-This mine is not deemed very rich: yet the owner, Don Marsin Salido, a man who began his mining operations without any capital, selling his silver at the low price of \$7 per mare to those se ling his silver at the low price of \$7 per mare to those who provided him with the first funds, is now worth \$60,000, and his refused an offer of \$100,000 for his mine. Palmarejo, a mine worked on a small scale by its owner, Mr. Urres, yields him a net revenue of \$25,000 a year. This produce, however, could be raised to a much higher amount by different means, among which would be to use a line water power in the neighborhood.

at a place called Chinipas.

More at a distance from Batoseágachic are the follos-

ctentrion, ten leagues distant, situated on a little river. This mine is the property of Messrs Jaidoro de la Torre & Co., of Mazatian, who have two-thirds, and Mr. arriola, who has one-third of the concern. The quan-tity of silver deposited here appears to be extraordinary. The vein is twenty-five to thirty varas thick, continues for miles, and the mining operations can be carried on nearly at the surface. The ores have been proved to contain from three ounces to five marcs in the corga; but even the poorest of them yield a net profit of \$5.50 to the bulto of three cargas, the mining expenses being so little. The owners calculate to extract five hundred cargas every day, but the circumstances of the situation would low of thousands of cargas being daily extracted here is, however, one great difficulty at this place—the want of hands—the population of its neighborhood being sin ost exclusively composed of Tarumare Indians, a mild and honest race, but not well fit for the serious and regular labor in a mine. The scanty and scattered pop-lation of the State of Chibushua, in general, makes it difficult to provide for this want.

Cerocahui, eight leagues from Setentrin, and twelve

leagues from Batoseogachic. The silver of this place, too contains a considerable proportion of gold. The population is composed chiefly of Tarumare Indians, but population is composed energy of rariumare monans, out in nany other respects this place promises great success. Water power is near, and beautiful pine forests cover the neighboring mountains. But tillnow no regular mining operations have ever been tried at this place.

Crique, 20 leagues from Batoseagachic, passing Cerocabui. Here the silver ores, which contain over twelve mares in the carga, are mixed with lead. The last owner of the chief mine, a European Spaniard, returned to his own country with an immense fortune. Since that time the mine has filled with water. A sunhel, for the purpose of g ving it an outlet, 200 varas be-low the mouth of the shaft, was begun some time ago. but does not appear to have been finished. It is calculated that \$10,000 would bring the mine again into its

old state of prosperity.

Monterde, 20 leagues from Batoseagachic and 90 leagues from the capital of the State. These mines were not discovered till 1841, and have not yet been regularly worked, though a number of "gambusines make a living here. The place is very much away from all communications, and the necessaries of life bear immense prices there

mense prices there.

Batopiles, somewhat above 20 leagues south-east from
Batos-agachic, and 110 leagues south-west from the city of Chibushua, going by the way of Yuquivo. The ores of this place are saire silver, in a state of purity which makes them fit for immediate sale. In the Spanish times the owner of one of these mines had made such a fortune that he presented the king of Spain with a very great sum of money, and was recompensed by being pre-sented with the title and possession of a marquisate Since the expulsion of the Spanisods all these mines have been abandoted. Most of them have been shut up with rocks by the inhabitants who occasionally take some silver out of them. A capital of \$100,000 is deemed necessary to take up again mining operations on a large scale here. There is a fine little river at this place, affording all the water power which could be

The south-western corner of the State, bordering on

the State of Sinalea, has two rich m ling places. They Morelos, situated 25 leagues south of Batopilas and 120 leagues south south-west of Chihuabaa. The ores a native silver, very rich where they occur, but of infraguent occurrence. In the hall of the legislative asserbly of Chiharbur.

native silver, very rich where they occur, and many quent occurrence. In the hall of the legislative assembly of Chihnahua is one piece of silver from this place worth 1,500 dollars. Since the time of the Spaniards no mining has been done here. The rock is hard to work, the piece is very much out of communication, and the population is very scanty. These are disadvantages; but there are also great natural advantages at this place. A very fine river affords all water power which could be desired, and the climate is very warm, which shortens desired, and the climate is very warm, which shorter the process of amalgamation in a high degree

the process of amalgamation in a high degree.

Guadalupe y Calco. This place is situated at the bend water of the Rio de Culiscan. There is one principal mine here, which, after having been worked by an English and a Mexican Company, is now abandoned. The ores contain from 3 to 9 marcs of silver per carga. the mare, from its alloy of gold, being worth \$10, and 600,000 cargas per annum having been extracted. Yet with all this immense produce only 24 per cent was gained on the capital invested, which is ascribed to bad management.

the distance of about 70 leagues south-south-east the Bio Conchos, is a mining district whose center is El Parral. The number of mines around that place is very great. The district has peculiar advantages. The ountry is fertile, the population more dense, and labor heaper than in any of the other mining districts of the heaper than in any state. The ores of these mines are of two different classes, some of them being fit for cupellation, others for amalgamation. The latter are powers, but, as the process is cheaper, they are nevertheless the more El Purral itself is a place of 7,000 to 8,000 jababit-

ante. Two different mines are to be mentioned here San Francisco del Oro, and La Cruz. The ores of the first contain 2 marcs of silver in the carga of those at for capellation, and 2 to 23 marcs in the builte of four cargas of those fit for amalgamation. The latter are the more frequent-In the second mine, which is worked at the present moment, the ores of the first class have 12 to 13 ounces in the carga, and those of the second class 16 to 18 onness in the builto of 4 cargas. The process of amalgamation, as it is conducted here,

Ydaigo - At this place, which is three leagues distant from the Parral, a great number of mines exist: they are, however, all filled with water, with the single ex ception of La Cabadeña. In this the cupellation ores contain from 3 to 3½ marcs in the carga, the sundgamation ores from 2½ to 3½ in the bulto of four cargas. As to the other mines of this place, they are all provided with tunnels, by which, with small expense, the water

with tunners, by which, with simil expense, the water could be made to flow out. San Diego - Among the mines of this place, which is situated at two leagues distance from the Parral, the morte important are El Nopal, La Veta Grande, La Henda, La Francesiña, La Quebradilla, and Terrenates Their ores, which occur in very considerable quantities contain 16 to 20 ounces in the carga, when fit for cupel lation, and the same quantity in the bulto of four car when fit for amalgamation. All these mines are from water, but all of them are worked only by "gam

After all these statements, we have finally to speak of or mines of Santa Eulatia, which, though their ores are f the poorest, yes, by the immense quantity in which by occur, have been the richest source of wealth in this

Santa Fulalia, a little town of 1,500 inhabitants, sur reguled by several hundred mines, is only five lengues distant from the city of Chibuahua, where, ever since If it, the cres have been transported for their metal-highest treatment, the simulion of the nunesthemselves being rather instavorable for that purpose. By the immense wealth thus concentrated at Chihnahua, the ponn he mines of Santa Eulalia, to the number of 70,000

In a space of two square leagues, all the mountains of onta Eulaba contain silver. More than 250 mines have Santa Eulaba contain silver. More than 200 mines have been worked in these confines, and there are more than fifty of them which have been sunk to the depth of 200 ds. Some of them are so extensive that one whole y will not be sufficient to see all the different parts of

e single mine. In respect to the immense amount of silver extracted from the mines of Santa Eubhia, the following state-ments will be found interesting. At the most flourishing time a contribution was raised of the grains of silver time a contribution was raised of two grains of silver from every mare extracted, for the purpose of building two churches—one at the City of Chihoahua, the other at Santa Eulalia. They were built in a few years. The cost of that of Chihoahua was \$500,000, of that of Santa Eulalia. \$150,000, and a surplus of \$150,000 of the money collected in this manner remained. The result of the contribution, therefore, amounted to \$900,000, which corresponds to an amount of 14,500,000 of mares silver, worth, at the real value of that metal, \$415,000,000, extracted from the mines of Santa Eulalia. \$145,000,000, extracted from the mines of Santa Eulalia

\$15,000,000, extracted from the mines of Santa Entatia in the course of a few years.

It cannot be supposed that the produce of these mines, rich as they have been to the last moment of the opera-tions, which suddenly were stopped by the expulsion of the Spatiards, should have kept the same ratio at all pe-riods. However, the whole amount of silver which they have yielded, though it is to be divided by a number of about 130 years, will be found very great. In the year 1833 a census of this whole amount was made, and it s found to have been 43,000,000 of marcs of silver, or

Since the interruption of the regular mining opera tions, in 1833, the inhabitants of Santa Eulalia have ertheless almost entirely existed upon the produce of that kind of unscientific and disconnected proceedings which are carried on in nearly all the abandoned mines of this country. In this manner these mines have continued to support a population of 1500 souls in the little town, and have contributed a great deal to the support of a surrounding scattered population, which supplies the miners with wood, coal, provisions, etc. The ores of Santa Eulalia generally contain not much

shove four ounces of silver in the carga. Two of the mires, indeed, which are Guadalupe and Galdeana, have richer ores, containing from one to three and even four marcs. The mines called Santo Domingo and Santa. Gestrudis contain ores chiefly composed of lead. These ores are called phonosas or ayudas, and, as lead is a substance indispensable in the process of cupellation, it is of interest to know that at Santa Eulalia the carga of this class of ores may be had at the cost of half a dollar.

GENERAL REMARKS.

After these particular statements, it must be asked how far the general condition of the country may be favorable or unfavorable to mining enterprize. To answer this question, we shall first try to give a sketch of the natural character of this part of the North American continues.

Generally speaking, the State of Chihuahua is formed Generally speaking, the State of Chihuahua is formed of extensive plairs, elevated from five thousand to seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, divided by steep, rocky, porphyritic mountains in detached ridges and irregular groups, and by a few valleys cut into the deep alluvial soil of the plains. Along the western confines of the State, bordering on Sonora and Sinalon, runs the chain of the Slerra Madre, which by no means forms the water shed between the tributaries of the Allantic and Pacific, but is a broad belt of mountain ridges sheededly on the restorm slone of the continent. The head lantic and Pacific, but is a broad belt of mountain ridges decidedly on the vestern slope of the continent. The head waters of the Rio Yaqui, and of some other rivers, flowing, in a westerly direction, into the California Guif, are on the high savannas bordering that belt of mounains to the cast. These savannas are that part of the country where its plains reach their highest elevation. The livitle lake of Cerro Prieto, situated in these savaanas, cannot be much below eight thousand feet above the ocean. Of the mountains, none appear to exceed nine thousand feet, their elevation above the general level of the country never being very considerable. To this the Sierra Madre forms no exception. None of its mountains—in the confines of the State of Chinushua mountains—in the confines of the State of Chinnahua at least—appear to rise above the hight which permits

With a few exceptions, the Sierra Madre alone is covered with high timber, consisting of several kinds of pine. In the other portions of the country fine timber, or even timber at all its available. timber at all, is exceedingly scarce.

Stunted oak and the roots and branches of mesquite bushes are the fuel generally used. A few cotton wood trees planted around the towns, and along the course of some little rivers and brooks, are the only trees of any size to be seen in distances of many hundred miles. Yet the country is well covered with vegetation. Plains and mountains are overgrown with grass and shrubbery, and was a few and the country is well covered by fine halo and around the country. some of the savannas, watered by fine lake and surrounded by steep, but green ridges, are the finest pastures which can be seen, having not exactly an alpine characwhich can be seen, having not exactly an alpine charac-ter, but a beauty of natural scenery not less perfect and grand. There is, however, a remarkable difference of character in the vegetation of the eastern and western pertions of the country. In the first the grass of plains and mountains is generally intermixed with thorny shrubs of different kinds belonging to the acadia or mimosa fun-ily, and several species of cactus and yucca, the whole forming what is called a chaparral, which however, with the exception of the valley of the Rio Grande and its neighborhood, is scarcely ever very dense, and never so much so as in some more southern portions of Eastern Mexico, where it is almost impenetrable. West and scuth-west of Chibushus the chaparral disappears. Or the high plains in the neighborhood of the Sierra Madre of the savannas is as pure as that of the finest cultivated meadows, while several kinds of evergreen oak, growing to the size and form of a vigorous old ap-

ple tree, are scattered over the green turf of the mountain sides and gorges and hill and dale, standing in little greves, in patches, or like the trees of an orehard, imparting to the whole country an appearance of a particularly cheerful beauty. On the first ridges which skirt the belt of the Sierra Madre the oak appear mixed with pine, till at last, in the interior of that chain, the former disappear before the exclusive dominion of the latter. Such is the general character of vegetation in this part of Mexico. Its climate, which is healthy in an uncommon degree, and, in some respects, really delightful, is

mon degree, and, in some respects, really delightful, is chiefly characterized by extreme dryness, at least in the eastern portion of the country, where the greater part of the crops are raised by irrigation. Here during the whole winter, and till the month of June, clouds are reldom seen, snow does not fall every year, and when he falls remains only a few days. Rains, before the mouth of June, are rare exceptions, and, though trees and shrubs begin to thrive in March and April, yet the gram does not become green before June, when the summer does not become green before Juve, when the summer rains begin, giving full new life to the whole vegetation for the rest of the year. During the summer the days are hot, but the nights are always refreshing. The winter is cool enough to have a bracing influence on the constitution; but even on the high plains near the Sierri Madre, in an elevation more than 7,000 feet above the sea, it is as mild as in Southern Germany or Switzerland. Apples and peaches grow perfectly well here, and the crops of Indian corn reach the highest perfection. The average price of this commodity is about the same in this country as in the United States, but is exposed to greater fluctuations seconding to time and situation, freight being high, and some parts of the country being occasionally exposed to distressing dryness. The cold of the winter, however, is more severely felt here than in much colder but more civilized countries glass window, with the exception of a few houses in the capital, being almost unknown. To this want of a good shelter, and the still more severe want of suitable clothes, to which nearly the whole population is exposed, the many extends the still more severe want of suitable clothes, to which nearly the whole population is exposed, the many extends the still more severe want of suitable clothes, to which nearly the whole population is exposed, the many extends the still more severe want of suitable clothes, to which nearly the whole population is exposed, the many extends the still more severe. nearly the whole population is exposed, the many estartial diseases which occur at certain seasons, and sometimes assume a serious character, are to be as

the mines of the State of Chihuahua are situated in la-calities favored by nature. Those of the Sierra Madre are well provided with earer, timber and fuel, and crops as fine as anywhere else can be raised close by, while the "tierra estiente," or hot country of the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, is at a distance so short that all kinds of tropical and half tropical productions can be had cheap enough. In respect to water and wood, the mines of

Santa Eulalia alone form an unfavorable exception.

Less favorable is the report which can be made in respect to the facilities afforded by the industrial state of respect to the facilities afforded by the industrial state of the country. Good mechanics are hardly to be found arong the natives. They work hadly, slowly, as kwardly in the highest degree and yet are very dear. Poreigners going into mining enterprizes here, would have to provide for that want by bringing mechanics, tools and and machines along with them. The same would not be the case with the miners, the natives having sufficient experience in that branch to be useful, and what toreign miners would do better would be counter-balanced in that cases by certain disadvantages naturally connected. most cases by certain disadvantages naturally connected with their introduction. In general the Mexican is capa-ble of hard work, if he finds a sufficient impulse to do it, and if well directed, but an exterior impulse he must sve and directed he must be. Neither his energy ne his skill is primitive.

The old Spanish laws, which have been preserved, are very favorable to enterprize, facilitating the acquisition of mines and promoting the credit required for that part of the national industry in an uncommon degree. The facilities granted by them have been extended to foreign-

Inclutes grants do them have occa extended to the geers without restriction.

If the question be asked, why the Mexicans themselves are so slow and unsuccessful in a branch of industry in which, though not on the level of advanced science
and art, yet they are not inexpert, and which has theadvantage of not being at the mercy of the Indians who have ruined the cattle farms of the nation, once the second source of its wealth,—why, becoming poorer every day, they do not avail themselves of the immense treation - the only answer is that the fault is in their moral the control of the co There are, no doubt, some enterprizing mer constituted as it is by themselves. Thus always ex-cusing themselves by finding fault in something which they believe to be a foreign agency, but is really a part of their own minds, they lose even the talent of learning

by comparison. "California was nothing while it was a "Mexican territory, why is it rich and great since it was "annexed to the United States!" asks the author of our memoir. "Because the Mexican Government did not "promote and protect industrial enterprise, and the "North American Government does so "—is the analyst he gives. If you try to show a Mexican that it is just the contrary,—that it is just the misfortune of the Mexi-cans to look for the interference of their Government and the missing of the state of the contract of the where they should act themselves, and to have a Gov-erument which interferes in everything,—and that it is the good fortune, or rather good sense, of the North Americans to have one which does not meddle at all with the private concerns of its citizens,—he will not understand you. It is neither the fault of the mines, then, nor of the

natural condition of the country, if the former also do not prosper as they formerly did. Julies Fronzes.

THE EL PASO DIFFICULTY Correspondence of The Picayone.

Correspondence of The Picayune.

SAN ANTONIO, Tuesdey, Aug 2, 1825,
The El Paro mail came in yesterday, after a trip from that place of twelve days and nine hours—last time, you will acknowledge.

I am in receipt of various letters from that country, in addition. I transcribe from a letter received from the Hon. J. L. Ankrim, distinct judge of that district, as far as it relates to the same affeir. The Judge says:

Some Californians had lest stock, which they had traced to the other (the Mexican) side of the river. In bringing back their own, they brought a good many offers, belonging to Mexicans, at differ a good many offers, belonging to the manual their the Californians; stock were procued, they would return these they had taken.

A man by the name of Magre made this report in per on aid was arrested and held to bail for a violation of the laws of that country. Beside being forced to return the Marionn cattle which the Californians and taken, he was fined or a hundred dollars. This he refused to pay, and was sent to jail. E. Hendree, E-q. acting as his Attorney, and falling to

E. Hendree, Esq. acting as his Attorney, and falling to get the fine rematted, on the night of the 17th has, at the lead of a party of some thirty or more Californians and either fresheint persons, went over armed and attacked the laid in El Paso and released Mr. Magne. They were first on by the guard. Hendree fell dead and five others were wounded. One of them died the next day and the other four still survive, but two of them are said to be seriously befored. One of the Mexican guard was wounded severely.

y is jured. One of the Mexican guard was wounded severity.

The whole party of Californians and other assailants retreated to the American side of the river, abandoning the crise of Herdree. It was recognized in the moraing and sent over to be interred.

You can imagine the state of feeling this affair would produce. The whole population of the Paso were called to aim, and a large number of them are still under diff.

Nothing saved us from an excit-uncol little less than desperation on the part of the Mexicans but the product course of a me of our citizens in times of past difficulty, which gave them a right to consult with the principal citizens of El Paso.

An express has gone Scuth to the Mexican Government, and no doubt before this reaches you the news will be known in Washington City, via the City of Mexico. To subject its orders further of interest here, except that we have nace some arrangements to farifficate General Rusk and his companions in their examination of this councy of their Pacific railway explorations. We look for them next daily.

From letters received from other correspondents, I learn

From letters received from other correspondents. I learn

From letters received from other correspondents, I learn that, or inght of the 3d July, the Apashes visited the town of lists and drove off all the stock. I am sorry to repeat with them, from my experience in that country, that its inhabitants are annoyed beyond endurance what be two-n their oilficulties with the Mexicans and their treathles with the Indians.

Such was not the case three years ago, when United States troops were stationed near El Paso and San Elistic Blue and the states of Northern Mexico, find an indianal with a corresponding return of the precious instals—with an increasing entigration via this city, and from For Smith, in Arkaneaa daily passing there and composited to hait to rectuil and prepare for a further journey to the Pacificathese settlers, I repeat, are totally abandoned by Government and have been so for eighteen months.

me and have been so for eighteen months.

This is not merely a rocal matter, but it is daily becoming a narronal quarrel. I know what I speak, and I are that nothing but the presence of a respectable military force.